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Against these merits, however, it is necessary to put one rather conspicuous defect, viz., the total absence of reference to, and presumably of acquaintance with, modern theology outside this country. The defect, no doubt, is only too common in Anglican theology, but it is not easily excused in a work of this order. The reader receives not one hint, for instance, that the greatest work in dogmatics since Schleiermacher has this very doctrine of the Atonement for its theme. Our author's apparent lack of acquaintance with the work of Ritschl and his school is the more to be regretted, because their work exhibits a far more thorough and consistent development of what is best in Dr. Moberly's book; that is to say, their work shows what an ethical theology can be when it is freed from its bondage to an alien metaphysics.

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A HISTORY OF POLITICS. By Edward Jenks, M. A., Reader in Law to the University of Oxford, etc. London: J. M. Dent, 1900. Pp. vi., 164.

This is one of the Temple Primers published at Aldine House. It is a history of political action and not of political speculation. Mr. Jenks has done similar work before in his "Law and Politics in the Middle Ages." But this Primer is more popular in form, and the subject is not elaborated in detail. Beginning with an introductory chapter on Types of Society, the author proceeds to trace the origin and development of the institutions of government from the savage state through the patriarchal stage to the modern form. The matter of the book is presented in an attractive way and is well arranged. Mr. Jenks displays a wide knowledge; though at times he is inclined to make too sweeping assertions. For example he asserts that "Morality is the result, not the cause of social amelioration" (p. 27). It would be truer to say that they are mutually cause and effect of each other. Morality tends to social amelioration, and the latter prepares the way for a higher morality. The Primer is however an excellent one, and there is appended to it a useful list of authorities. It ought to be read along with Sir Frederick Pollock's "Introduction to the History of the Science of Politics."

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